

The Rise of Dutch Power



- The Age was a period in Dutch history, roughly spanning the 17th century, in which Dutch trade, science, and art were among the most acclaimed in the world.
- The invention of the saw mill enabled the construction of a massive fleet of ships for worldwide trading and to defend the republic's economic interests by military means.


Causes of the Golden Age

- The Dutch East India Company received a Dutch monopoly on Asian trade and would keep this for two centuries.
- In the 17th and 18th centuries, the Dutch were arguably the most economically wealthy and scientifically advanced of all European nations, which put them in a privileged position to transfer Western knowledge to Japan.
- The Dutch dominated between European countries.

Political Decline

- Political influence declined in 18th century following the death of William III.
- After his death, the provinces prevented any emergence of a new *stadtholder*, or hereditary chief executive.
- ~~Political leadership vanished, hastening economic decline.~~
- Use of Dutch domestic industries also declined.

Economic decline



- Dutch power came from two sources, the sea and its trades and their financial stability.
- Thanks to their advanced technology, the Dutch *fluyts* or ships allowed them to dominate the fish market, trade and also allowed them naval superiority.
 - Naval superiority eventually shifted towards the British.
 - Countries which once relied on Dutch ships traded directly with each other.
- What saved the United Provinces from becoming an insignificant power was their financial stability.
 - European trades were still financed by Dutch banks.

Chuong Vu
Period 2
11/5/07

Duc de Orleans

- Also known as "Duke of Orléans."
- Philippe d'Orléans was name president of the council, but all decision making were to be taken by majority vote; and the composition of the council.
- Traditionally very close to king/outranked members of royal court.

Duke of Orléan's reign



- Regency marked by financial and moral scandals further undermined the faltering prestige of monarchy.
- Turned over financial management of kingdom to John Law.
- Reversed previous noted policy of Louis XIV.
- Formally approved the reinstitution of the full power of parliament to allow laws/disallow.
- Set up system of councils in which nobles were to serve along with bureaucrats.

Duke of Orleans

- Attempt to draw French nobility into decision making processes of the government.
- Establish a short-lived structure of councils that gave the aristocracy a visible appearance of participation in the government.
- Conclude an alliance with Great Britain and Netherlands in and effort to prevent Philip V of Spain from claiming the crown of France if Louis the XV should die.

French Parlement

Denise Nguyen
Period 2



Conflict with the King

- Main role was to record edicts and laws and to work with the king
- Louis XIV had an absolutist attitude ("L'état c'est moi")
->so therefore did not work with Parlement



After death of Louis XIV

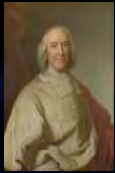
- After the death of Louis XIV, Scottish gambler, John Law came into France
 - Believed that increasing the power of money would stimulate France's recovery
->established a bank in Paris & made monopoly called Mississippi company
- Parlement did not have power until Law fled France due to debt

Back in Power

- After Law fled, nobility dominated Parlement
- Had the power to either approve or disapprove laws
- Identified authority and often resisted the monarchy
->Parlement was the center of resistance to authority

Cardinal Fleury

By: Luisa Valente
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Who was he?

- ♦ Born in Lodeve
- ♦ Became tutor of Louis' great grandson known as Louis XV
- ♦ French statesman, cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church

What did he do?

- ♦ In 1726 he was chosen Prime Minister by Louis XV and created a cardinal
- ♦ Carried a successful war with Germany that led to the acquisition of Lorraine by France
- ♦ Worked to maintain authority of the monarchy
- ♦ Preserve interests of the French nobility
- ♦ Restored economic prosperity at home and peace abroad.

War of the Polish Succession

- ♦ Fleury saw the Polish struggle as a chance to strike against Austrian power
- ♦ Hoped to use the war to humble the Austrians and secure Duchy of Lorraine from its Duke, Francis Stephen
- ♦ Established a Spanish Bourbon on the throne of Naples

Louis XV

By: Cynthia Guerrero



A Little Background

- ♦ King of France(1715-1774)
 - Took role as king at age 5 because of the death of his great grandfather Louis XIV
- ♦ Nicknamed "the Well-Beloved"
 - Failures led to crisis that contributed with the coming of the French Revolution


Some Sort Of Governing

- Duke of New Orleans in charge of governing
 - Was a big gambler- turned over management to John Law
- Law believed paper money would bring up France's economic wealth
 - Started the Mississippi Co.

The Outcomes

- Mississippi Bubble(as it was called)burst
 - Gold payments halted over to France
- Parlements were made official (lessened power of France)
- Cardinal Fleury became political authority
 - things were working out well but could not prevent France from worldwide colonial conflict

Louis XV




Successful Path To Power



- His reign lasted from September 1 1715 through May 10 1774
- He was very intelligent and dedicated to the task of ruling the largest kingdom in Europe
- He was involved in three wars: War of the Polish Succession, War of Austrian Succession, and the Seven Years' War
- He created new policies and led a path for King Louis XVI to take over with

Unsuccessful Paths

- Louis failed to overcome financial problems left by Louis XIV
- He tried to place a tax system to rebuild the economy but it failed
- Due to the country's bankruptcy, the French Revolution began soon after Louis' reign
- He also tried to reform the French Parlement, that too failed
- He also established a secret diplomacy which also backfired on King Louis



#8


The Whigs and the Tories

- ♦ At first the Whigs called themselves the "Country Party" but were soon given the nick name Whigs by their opposing party
- ♦ Their goal was for Parliament to be stronger than the king
- ♦ Like the Whigs the Tories were given that name by their opposing party they originally called themselves the "Court Party"
- ♦ They were for the King and believed in Divine Right


<http://www.saburchill.com/history/chapters/chap4011.html>

The Whigs

- ✧ The Whigs both hated and feared the Catholics
- ✧ Although they sympathized with Puritan Non Conformists
- ✧ The name Whig is what Scottish outlaws were called and there opposing team thought it was funny



The Tories



- ✧ Along with they strong belief in divine right they also favored the Church of England with all of it's ceremonies and bishops

Anthony Tong
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10/5/07

Robert Walpole's Influence

- Walpole was the first earl of Orford.
- Influential figure in the House of Commons.
- Active in opposing one of the government's significant peerages, which limited the monarch's power to create more peerages.

Influence



- Under George I, Walpole's ascendancy continued and he helped keep Great Britain at peace.
- Dominant in the House of Commons.
- Influences kept war away from Britain and made people be at peace with him.
- After Walpole's death, his influences began to decline.

Hogarth's View of England's electoral system



- ♦ William Hogarth did paintings

Comparison on political life on the Continent to the British system

Dora Flores
Period 2



comparison

- Some of the major differences between Britain and the rest of the European continent were political.
- The major differences they faced were as to whom and how that person should rule.
- Or even if more than one person should rule.
- Britain also had significant state intervention from its mercantile political economy, colonialism, and its high expense of wars.

Sweden and the Great Northern War

Angelica Gaspar
November 6, 2007
Per. 2



http://www.google.com/searchThe_Great_Northern_War

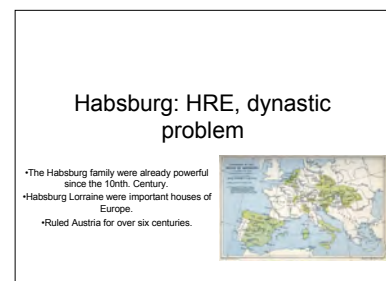
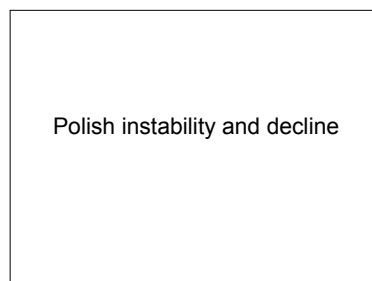
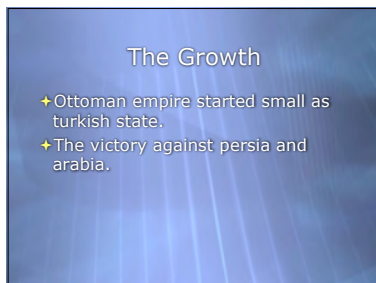
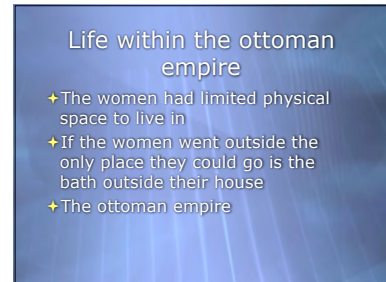
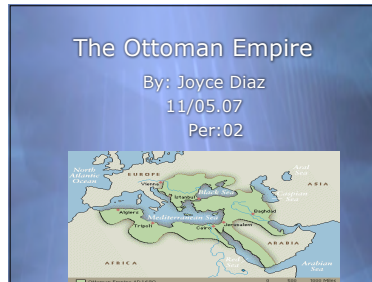
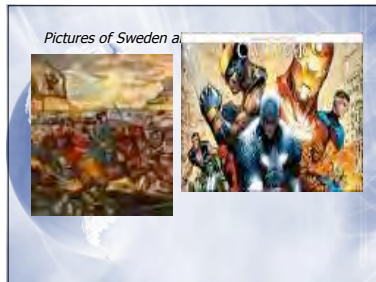
Sweden the Great Northern War


- Charles XI
- ❑ He was in charge of the Swedish Empire
 - ❑ He made a treaty of peace that would replace Sweden's dominance of the region with Russia's
 - ❑ Died in 1697, and he left his son, which was then known as Charles XII, to take over the Swedish empire
- Crucial Battles
- Battle of Narva was the first major victory by Charles XII and the Swedes



The Great Northern War

- Early Victories:
- ❑ Battle of Narva, St. Petersburg, Augustus the Strong
 - ❑ Battles in Sweden and the Great Northern War were: In Norway, Battle of Poltava, On the Western Front, and other wars involved.
 - ❑ The war ended in 1721
 - ❑ Sweden LOST almost all of her overseas holdings gained in the 17th century and was no longer a major power in the east
 - ❑ Balance of Sweden and Denmark-Norway was destroyed





Habsburgs

- This picture on the top is the Habsburg coat of arms of an emperor showing a variety of his territories.
- The Habsburgs family role was made up of German kings, Holy Roman Emperors and rulers of Austria.
- The name derived from the Swiss German.

Federick William I of Prussia by Ramon Padilla 1688-1740

•Reference.com

- Was king of prussia from 1713 until his death
- He is known as the soldier king


Federick William the duke of brunswick 1771-1815

Reference.com

- German military hero
- His duchy was sized by napoleon I and added to the kingdom of westphalia
- Attempted to liberate his duchy from french control in 1809 Austria reopened war against France
- Formed corps "the black brunswickers" advanced through Germany and captured Brunswick
- Fleeing to England returning in 1813 was killed at Quatre Bras in the Waterloo campaign

Frederick William II of Prussia sept. 25 1744-1797

- Was fourth king of Prussia reigning from 1786 until his death
- He was born in Berlin and became heir to the throne of Prussia on his father's death
- Took part personally in the campaigns of 1792-1793
- When he died he left the state in bankruptcy and confusion in 1797




Fredrick G Williams 1787-1842 reference.com

- Was a leader of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
- Served as in the first presidency as second counselor to president Joseph Smith Jr. from 1833-1837
- He was rebaptized before his death


THE PRUSSIAN ARMY

By Daniel Mendelsohn, Period 2




- Prussian Army was modernized under Frederick the Great, but its size increased drastically under King Frederick William I of Prussia, or King Frederick the Great. However this army had to react to its foreign forces of Brandenburg during the 1740s war in Europe.
- Due to its successful war against Denmark, Austria, and France in the 18th Century Prussia was able to expand the German Empire in 1801.
- While the Prussian Army formed the core of Imperial Germany, a united state, it was replaced after World War I by Wehrmacht.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY



- The Prussian Army was the fourth largest army in Europe. The total population of Prussia was the twelfth largest though. The size of population and of the armies were judged differently then.
- Even though Frederick William I had one of the best armies in Europe, he generally tried to avoid conflict.
- Frederick I forced a bureaucracy on his military lines and over a period he gained a larger army.
- In 1713 Frederick had 39,000 men but in 1740 he had more than 80,000 soldiers in his army willing to serve him.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY



- Not when Frederick II, also known as Frederick the Great, took over, he did not know when to use his great army he had at his disposal.
- He was however a superb military strategist.
- Frederick I's army was a symbol of Prussian power and unity.
- The army wasn't an instrument for foreign adventures or aggression.
- Frederick's army was great because he had made it when he lost help from the Spanish.
- It was co-opted from people that could have been his potential enemies.
- With the power of his army, Frederick I forged Prussian areas into a modern state.

Comparison of political/economical situations in W. Euro and E&C. Euro

Western Europe: Political Situation

Rise of absolute monarchy in France (Louis XIV)
Believed political unity required religious conformity
After death of Louis XIV, Parliament (Noble Council) seen as representing nation
Charles I of England resorted to parliament which included new tariff duties taxes

Eastern and Central Euro: Political Situation

Ottoman monarchy was elective (deep distrust between nobility prevented them from electing a king among themselves)
Nobles had a central legislative body called "Sejm"
Charles VI of Habsburg Empire established "Pragmatic Sanction" which provided legal basis for single line of inheritance

Economic Situations

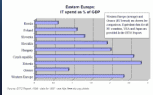
- Western Europe:** More economically advanced after Black Death
 - believed increase of paper money would stimulate France's economy. Chaos occurred, France – fast of paper money
 - England got funds for war due to parliament only if Charles recognized the "Petition of Right"
 - Short → long parliament
- Eastern and Central Europe:** was less economically advanced and engaged in farming. Did not engage in overseas trade except supplying grain for W. Europe
 - 1604-1 managed to extend trade to Italian Peninsula to develop Mediterranean trade through the port of Trieste

Human Rights in 17th C. Europe

Legend: Blue = Human Rights, Green = Human Rights, Red = Human Rights

Country	Human Rights Period (Approximate)
France	1600 - 1689
England	1600 - 1689
Spain	1600 - 1689
Portugal	1600 - 1689
Italy	1600 - 1689
Germany	1600 - 1689
Poland	1600 - 1689
Russia	1600 - 1689
Turkey	1600 - 1683

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- Leopold I managed to extend territory to Balkan Peninsula to develop Mediterranean trade through the port of Trieste



Conclusion


- The political and economical situations in Western Europe were far more advanced than the Eastern and Central part of Europe because there were more workers/peasants in the Western Europe.



- # The Birth of the Romanov Dynasty
- Rafael Martinez
Period 2
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Rafael Martinez
Period 2



- The Romanov family first gained power when their daughter, Anastasia Zakharyina married Ivan the Terrible, and was crowned the first tsaritsa of Russia.
 - The power was short lived however, when the Rurikids dynasty fell.
 - Boris Godunov then prevailed over the Romanovs, and took the throne.
- 



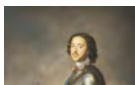
- Godunov's short lived dynasty fell in 1606, and Mikhail Romanov, son of the highly respected Filaret Romanov, was offered the Russian crown.
- Eventually he was persuaded to take the crown, but the sixteen year old king looked to the Assembly of Land for advice on important issues.



- The early Romanovs were viewed as innocent martyrs of Godunov's reign of terror, and in-laws of Ivan the Terrible.
- These happy times would come to an end, however, when Mikhail died and his son Alexei steered Russia into a time of numerous dynastic conflicts.

Initial Reign

- Peter I wanted to Russia as a Maritime power so he had to gain control of the ottoman Black Sea. He sent off with the Great Embassy which failed to create an anti-ottoman force traveled Europe. He wanted Russia to be more like Europe.


A portrait of Peter the Great, the first emperor of Russia, depicted in military attire with a blue sash, holding a sword.

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The Great Northern War

- Peter focused on maritime supremacy so he declared war on Sweden for the Baltic Sea. At the Battle of Narva he was not prepared for the snowstorm that hit his forces so he was forced to back off.

A painting depicting a battle scene, likely the Battle of Narva, showing soldiers in 18th-century attire fighting in a snowy, hazy environment. The scene is filled with smoke and the chaos of battle, with soldiers on foot and on horseback engaged in combat. The ground is covered in snow, and the sky is a mix of orange and grey, suggesting a storm or the smoke of battle. The painting is in a classical style, with a focus on the dramatic and chaotic nature of the event.

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The Great Northern War (continued)

- Charles XII of Sweden invaded Russia in 1708. Charles abandons march on Moscow because reinforcements attacked by Peter. Charles forced to retreat but resumes attack in the summer by attacking the Ukraine. In the Battle of Poltava Charles suffers decisive loss and goes into exile.



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Later Life

- In October 22 1721 Peter I declared himself emperor of all Russia or Tsar.
- All of Peters male sons died and one of his sons Alexei had been killed on Peters orders.
- Peter died 1725 at 52 years and having reigned 42 years.



Boyars and Streltsy

- This picture is streltsy and boyars



Streltsy rising

- The Moscow uprising also know as the streltsy rising of 1682.
- Was caused by the death of feodor the 3 of Russia on the 27 of April.
- On June 6 streltsy removed their commanding officers, chose four electives from each regiment and headed to Moscow getting ready to punish the boyars.
- 57 streltsy were executed and the rest were send to exile

Boyars

- Boyars wielded power through their military support of kievian princes.
- Some boyars who cannot adapt themselves to historical and social changes moved to Moscow and received high position among the local aristocracy.
- The boyars occupied the highest state office and through a council advised the prince.
- Boyars received extensive grants of land and as a member of the boras дума, were the major legislators of kievian rus



Peter the great

1672-1725
Tsar of Russia

Achievements

- ❖ pulled Russia out of medieval times
- ❖ strong government, tough army
- ❖ made everyone become like the western people
- ❖ extended control over Russian orthodox church

Start of westernization

- ❖ ordered boyars to have clean shave and have western dress
- ❖ man and women had to have social function either in civil or military service
- ❖ boyars had to send sons to the west to study technical skills

Goals

- ❖ taming boyars and palace guard corps
- ❖ achieved secular control of the Russian church
- ❖ reorganizing state administration
- ❖ developing Russian economy

Peter the Great and St. Petersburg

- Peter the Great (June,9 1672 - February 8, 1725)
- Peter was a son Alexis I of Russia and his second wife, Natalia Kyrillovna
- Ruled Russia from May 7, 1682 until his Death with his weak and sickly half-brother, Ivan V.
- Policy of "Westernization"

St. Petersburg

- Founded in 1703 to be the most European city of Russia
- The first structure to be built in the new city was the Peter and Paul Fortress
 - Designed to protect the area from the attacks of the Swedish army and navy
- Summer palace was built for Peter (1714) and a Winter palace down the river
- The Original downtown was formed in the area between the fortress and the Cabin of Peter the Great. Later became known as Trinity Square
- After Peter died his wife Catherine assumed power after that the city experienced a short decline.